

satisfactory group is once begun, the process is likely to continue, since the importance of differences on which suborders and families have been established can be magnified at will to justify the elevation of a family to the rank of a suborder, and of a suborder to the rank of an order.

*Note on Apeudes Latreillii (Milne-Edwards?).*

In the description given of this species by Professor G. O. Sars in 1880, and more fully in 1886, it is stated that the segments of the peræon are without ventral spines. In the description of it by Norman and Stebbing, published in 1886, it is said that the carapace and peræon-segments are "without spiny armature either on the sides or ventral surface, except that the last segment of the peræon has a large spine-like projection on the middle of its under surface." These statements appear to need a little modification, for, among numerous specimens dredged this summer in Salcombe estuary, a few, not otherwise distinguishable from the rest, show a ventral spine on the fourth as well as one on the seventh peræon-segment. The spine in question is pointed slightly forward, and arises from the middle of the hinder part of the ventral surface of the segment. Being placed just between the legs it is not always easy to detect, though its size is considerable.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

Dorsal view of the specimen, with both pairs of antennæ and both uropods, but the limbs of the left side only.

*n.s.*, natural size.

*oc.*, front of head with the eyes.

*a.s.*, upper antenna; *a.i.*, lower antenna; *gn. 1*, first gnathopod (or cheliped) of the right side; *gn. 2*, second gnathopod; *pp. 1-5*, the five peræopods; *plp.*, one of the pleopods; *ur.*, terminal portion of pleon with the uropods.

All the separate parts are magnified to the same scale, with the exception of the cheliped, which is a little less magnified than the others.

VII.—*Descriptions of new Species of Butterflies of the Genus Catasticta in the British Museum.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, Ph.D. &c.

THE following species have been in the Museum without names for many years; and, as I find that they are unquestionably not described, I propose to name them now.

*Catanticta sinapina*, sp. n.

♂. Resembles *C. nimbice* on the upper surface, excepting that the central ochreous band is more distinctly divided by the veins, the spots composing it on the primaries smaller; the postmedian series consists of larger spots, and the marginal spots on the secondaries are larger; the latter wings are more elongated at anal angle; the under surface is quite unique in colouring, the ground-colour mustard-yellow, and the veins and markings purplish brown; the pattern corresponds almost exactly with that on the under surface of *C. susiana*.

Expanse of wings 56 millim.

Pucartambo, Peru (*Whitely*).

We purchased this insect in 1872, but at that time I was not in a position to decide whether or no it was undescribed; it should stand near *C. susiana*.

*Catanticta reducta*, sp. n.

*Euterpe colla*, Hewitson (nct Doubleday), in Coll. Hewits.

♂. Pattern of both surfaces as in *C. anaitis*, but this species is much smaller and has all the markings of the upper surface ochreous, irrorated with purplish brown; the nervures are much more broadly blackish; the secondaries have a marginal series of small white spots: the macular bands on the under surface of the primaries are clear ochreous, those towards apex being more falciform.

Expanse of wings 52 millim.

Ecuador (*Buckley*).

Local form *boliviana*.

Differs from the typical form in having all the markings of the upper surface clear ochreous, with scarcely a trace of dark irroration.

Expanse of wings 51-54 millim.

Bolivia.

The above species is represented in Hewitson's collection by seven examples—four from Ecuador and three from Bolivia—and incorrectly identified by him as *Euterpe colla*. In the same drawer an example of Doubleday's species is associated with a specimen of *C. zancle*, and wrongly identified as *C. nimbice*.

*Catanticta strigosa*, sp. n.

♂. Form, size, and general aspect above of *C. hebra*;

deep olive-brown, the lower third of the discoidal cell of primaries sparsely irrorated with sulphur-yellow scales, the cell surrounded by a series of longitudinal tapering rays, sulphur-yellow irrorated with brown, the pointed extremities of the first six of these rays being cut off by a stripe of the ground-colour from apical fourth of costa to external angle: secondaries sulphur-yellow, irrorated with brown, but with the nervures and a broad external border which emits pyramidal spurs along the nervures deep olive-brown; three elongated clear yellow spots terminating the second to fourth internervular streaks: under surface similar to *C. ctemene* ♂, but the yellow patch on the primaries broken up into narrow streaks by the broad brown borders to the nervures.

Expanse of wings 67 millim.

Pucartambo, Peru (*Whitely*).

*Catasticta straminea*, sp. n.

Allied to *C. eurigania* from Ecuador, but the upper surface deep buff or straw-yellow, with all the veins black; three elongated spots placed obliquely on the black apical area, the middle one large, the others small: secondaries with the outer border broadly black, with a deep sinus in the radial interspace.

Expanse of wings 47 millim.

*Hab.* —?

Two specimens of this species stood in Hewitson's collection with two of his *C. eurigania* from Ecuador and two of *C. notha* from Bolivia, the label "*eurigania*" standing below the three species. Unfortunately Hewitson neglected to label the present species with its locality.

VIII.—*Descriptions of some new South-African Spiders of the Family Heteropodidæ.* By R. I. POCKOCK, of the British Museum of Natural History.

[Plate VIII.]

*Selenops Spenceri*, sp. n. (Pl. VIII. figs. 8, 8 a.)

♀. *Colour* yellowish brown; carapace partially clothed with white hairs, which, contrasting with the yellow of the integument, gives it a mottled appearance, a fine dark line on its lateral edges, and the region of the eyes deeply pigmented with black. Abdomen thickly mottled above with fine brown and white spots; clothed with whitish hairs below. Sternum,